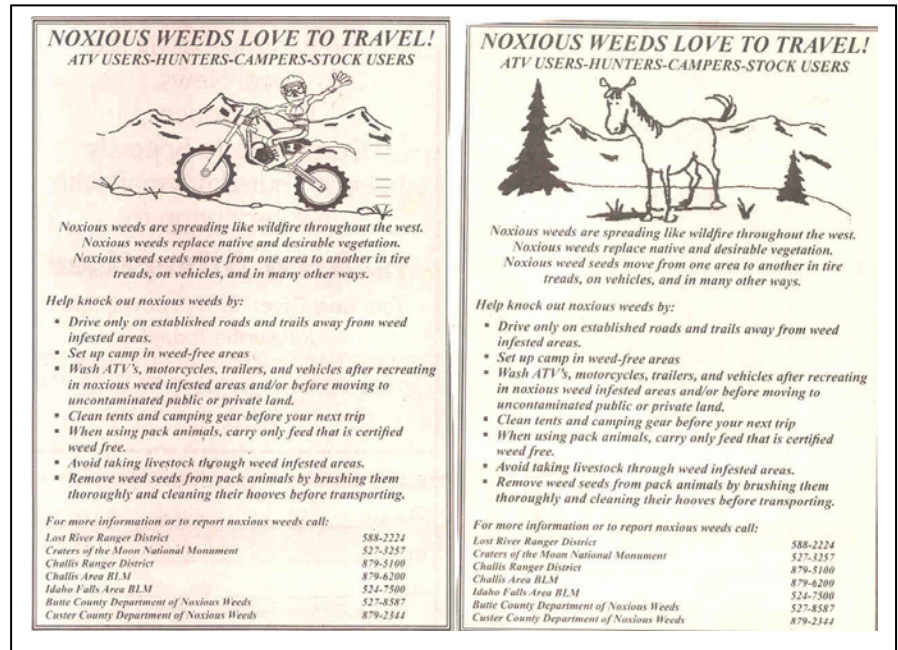


Lost River CWMA End of Year Report 2003

County Involvement

Public Awareness Program

Our public awareness program featured ads in both the Arco Advertiser and the Challis Messenger. The ads targeted outdoor users. The ads promoted practices that prevent the spread of weeds, such as, the use of weed free certified feed, cleaning vehicles and camping gear, etc. The ads ran from September through November.

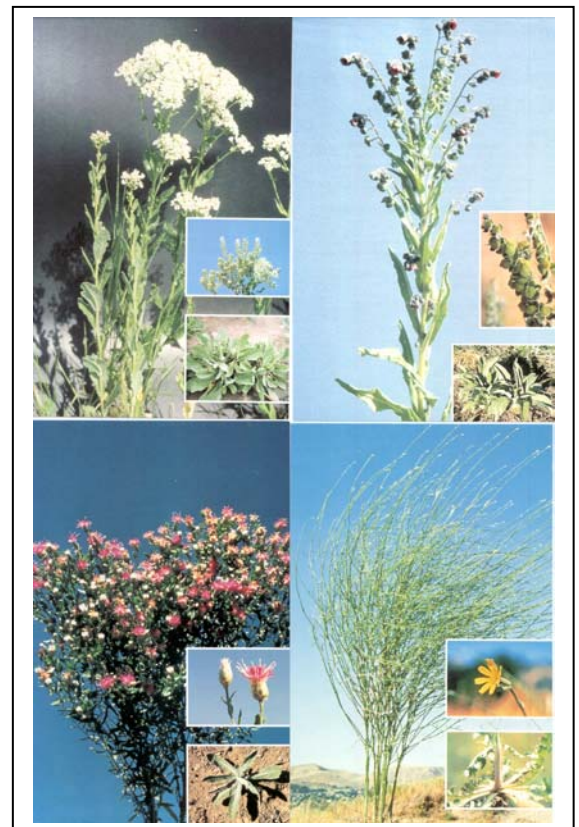


2003 Noxious Weeds Advertisement from
The Arco Advertiser

Land Owner Awareness

Butte and Custer Counties cooperated in sending a letter to all landowners in both counties. The purpose of the project is to educate landowners in identifying problem weeds, thus enabling them to take the initiative in weed management. This year the counties mailed information on whitetop, houndstongue, russian knapweed and rush skeletonweed. The landowners were also sent a letter and report form informing them of the process of reporting noxious weeds. The letter also gave landowners contact information for Butte and Custer county weed departments in addition to a description of the services offered by our departments.

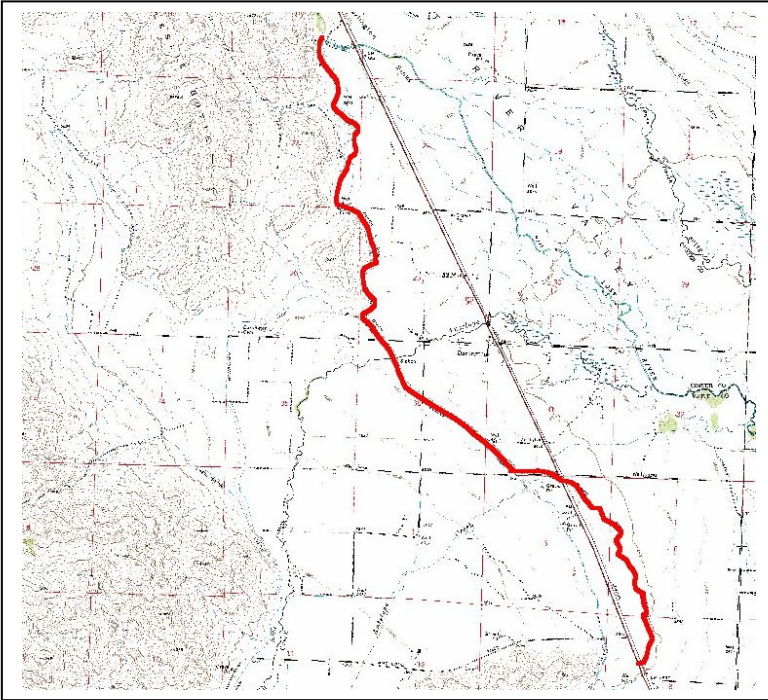
At Right: Wyoming Weed and Pest Council Weed Identification cards (whitetop, houndstongue, russian knapweed, rush skeletonweed)



Big Lost River Irrigation District Plateau treatment for Leafy Spurge

The Big Lost River Irrigation District chemically treated a major leafy spurge infestation on the Three-In-One Canal and on the Blaine Canal. The BLID applied Plateau to the whole Three-In-One Canal (an approximate 2-mile stretch) and to a portion of the Blaine Canal (an approximate 4-mile stretch).

At left: Map of Big Lost River Irrigation District treatment area



Data Consolidation Project

Our 2003 Data Consolidation Project primarily consisted of mapping previously un-inventoried waterways adjacent to private lands within the LRCWMA. Waterways inventoried in 2003 are: Antelope Creek, the lower Big Lost River and the lower Little Lost River. The project also included the mapping of species on Idaho's proposed noxious weed list. Proposed species inventoried in the LRCWMA in 2003 are: saltcedar, houndstongue and white bryony. Saltcedar was inventoried along stretches of the Big Lost River in several locations. A widely scattered infestation of houndstongue was inventoried south of Arco. White bryony was mapped from Mackay to Arco, with the heaviest infestations located in the Lost River area.



Rush Skeletonweed in Antelope
Road Right-of-Way

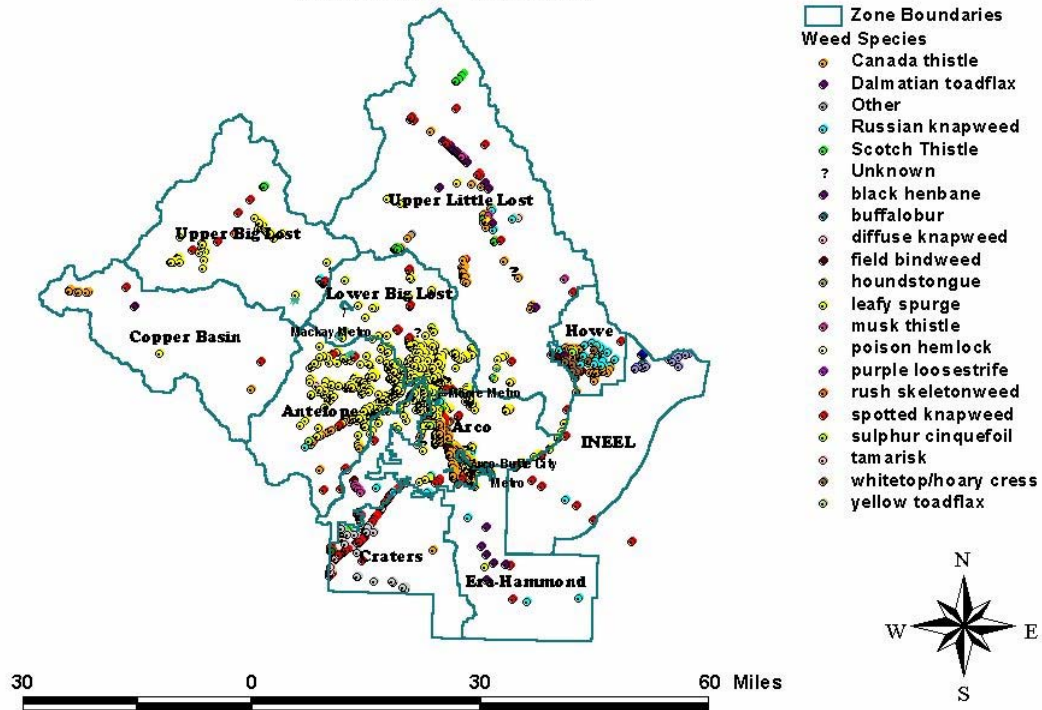
The project also included re-mapping treatment areas near Howe, the Moore area, Beaverland Pass, Pass Creek and Antelope Creek. Through the project several infestations of rush skeletonweed were located, whereas none had previously been detected in the LRCWMA.



The Data Consolidation Project was finalized by consolidating 2003 GPS weed information from the Craters of the Moon National Preserve, the Lost River Ranger District and the INEEL.

At Left: Saltcedar in Big Lost River channel below Arco

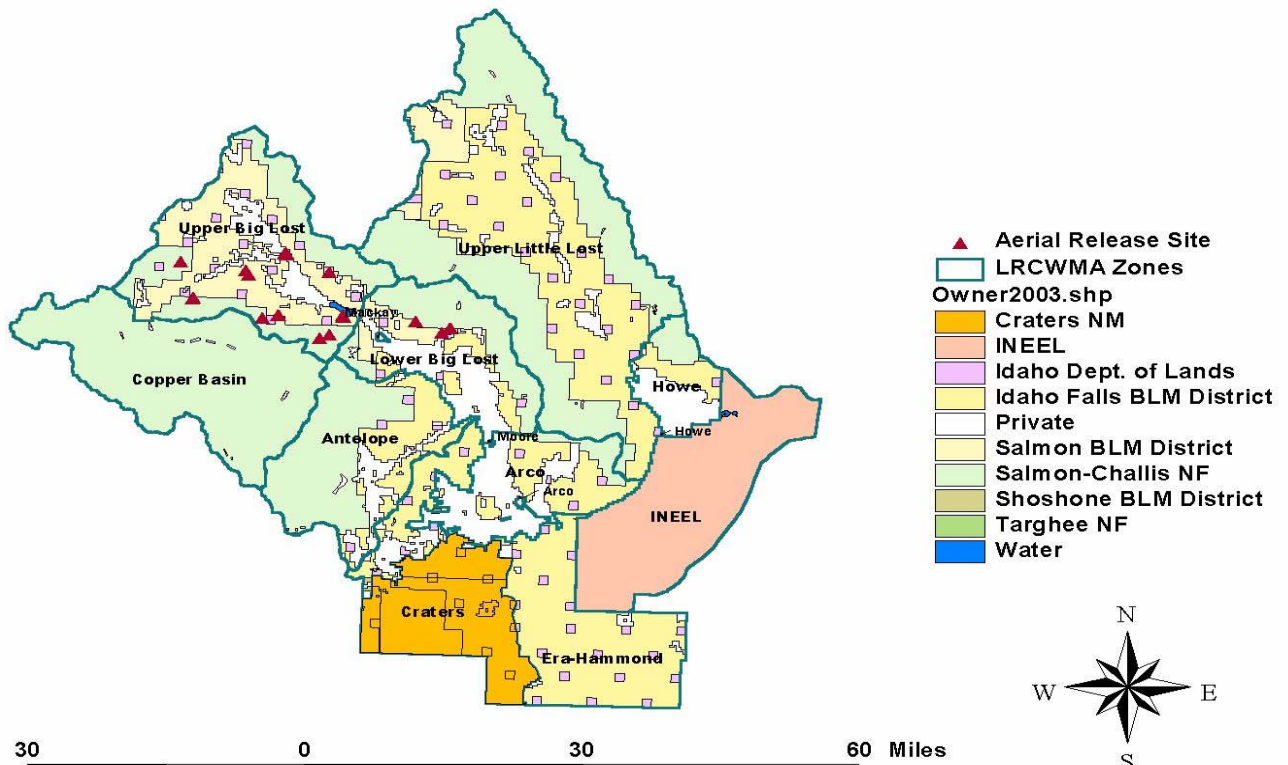
Lost Rivers CWMA Master Weed



Lost Rivers CWMA Master point map
Aerial Application of Flea Beetle

On July 17-18, 2003 the Butte County department of Noxious Weeds in coordination with the Lost River Ranger District of the Salmon Challis National Forest and the Idaho Falls and Salmon Districts of the Bureau of Land Management held our fourth annual "Bug Bombing." The area of concern consisted of portions of the Copper Basin, Lower Big Lost and Upper Big Lost River CWMA zones.

LRCWMA 2003 *Apthona Nigriscutis* Aerial Releases



The project was coordinated from the Mackay Municipal Airport. The S-C National Forest provided the use of one helicopter Butte County provided the insects and supplies associated with the insects. The Idaho Falls BLM District provided the use of its GPS system for mapping the insect drops.

The specific areas targeted were: the west side of the Lost River Range from Pass Creek to Elkhorn Creek; the east side of the White Knob Mountains from the Blaze Canyon to Bady Creek and the east side of the Boulder Mountains from Twin Bridges to Willow Creek Summit.





Approximately 34 containers of insects were released. With completion of the project, less leafy spurge was found in comparison to previous years. New infestations were found.

Photo at left: *A. nigricutis* being dropped from helicopter

Public Spray Equipment

The Idaho Falls District of the BLM headed our CWMA Public spray equipment project. Jason Wright was the project lead. Jason purchased eight 3-gallon backpack sprayers. These sprayers are available for the use of the public free of charge. Availability of the sprayers gives landowners an inexpensive option for treating their weeds, whereas the purchasing of equipment might have been cost prohibitive. There has already been limited use of the sprayers in 2003.



Noxious Weed Tours

Butte County Dept. of Noxious Weeds held two noxious weed tours in 2003. The first tour was held at Howe, Idaho on July 10, 2003. The tour focused on identification and effective treatment options for: black henbane; canada thistle; field bindweed; russian knapweed and whitetop. Two re-certification credits were given at this event.

Public Bio Control Opportunity for Leafy Spurge July 30 at 6:30 PM

The Lost River Cooperative Weed Management Area and the Cooperative Extension System of the University of Idaho will hold a bio-collection tour on Wednesday, July 30 at 6:30 p.m. Participants will meet at the turnout by Alvin Crawford's place on Antelope road at 6:30 PM, and will caravan and carpool to the release site. Participants will learn about bio-control and chemical control methods for leafy spurge and will have an opportunity to take bio-control agents home to their own spurge.

Participants should bring an ice chest, sweep nets and unwaxed cardboard containers to take the insects home in. There will be a limited amount of equipment available to use at the collection site.

The bio-control agent available at this site is *Aphthona nigriscutis*, a small flea beetle that attack only leafy spurge. While the flea beetle may survive in a number of habitats, it does not tolerate flooding and prefers dryer, warmer sites. This should not, however, discourage anyone from trying some on his or her own spurge!

The insects must be kept cool and released within 48 hours. Participants will be requested to complete a release form.

The CWMA will provide a light supper and beverages for those who RSVP to Butte County Extension Office by Monday July 28 at 5 p.m. Three recertification credits for Pesticide Applicator Training have been applied for.

Arco Advertiser July 7/24, 2003

Little Lost Noxious Weed Tour June 10

The Lost Rivers Cooperative Weed Management Area, the Butte County Weed Department, and the University of Idaho Cooperative Extension Office will be holding a Noxious Weed Tour in Howe on Tuesday, June 10, 2003. The tour will run from 9 a.m. until 12:00 p.m. Participants should meet at the Little Lost Store, in Howe at 9 a.m. From there the group will visit sites where the targeted noxious weeds occur, and review how to chemically control the weeds. Targeted noxious weed species include: russian knapweed, whitetop, field bindweed and canada thistle. The CWMA will provide lunch and beverages for those who pre-register. Two re-certification credits for the Pesticide Applicator Training License have been applied for. The tour is open to the general public. Call 527-8587 to reserve your spot.

Arco Advertiser June 5, 2003



The second noxious weed tour was held in Antelope Creek on July 30. The tour was touted as the "Public Bio-Control Opportunity." The tour consisted of educating members of the public in capturing leafy spurge biological agents, namely *Aphthona nigriscutis*. The tour then proceeded in collecting beetles. The beetles were then divided up to the individuals participating. These beetles were then to be released at the discretion of the participating individuals on their private property.

Photo at left: Wood Canyon *A. nigriscutis* collection site

CRATERS OF THE MOON NATIONAL MONUMENT 2003 WEED MANAGEMENT ACTIVITIES AND LOST RIVER COORDINATED WEED MANAGEMENT AREA INVOLVEMENT

NEW: EXOTIC PLANT MANAGEMENT TEAM

CRMO staff members have been actively involved in NPS efforts to implement the Northern Rockies Exotic Plant Management Team (EPMT) that is assisting with weed inventory and control in area Parks and Monuments. EPMT funding has enabled the Craters EPMT Satellite crew to obtain necessary equipment and supplies for a small, productive, traveling program. The purchase of a new ATV and mounted sprayer will allow flexibility when assisting with road and BLM weed projects. The team recently hired a crew leader who will direct much of the field operations for the team. A three to four person crew has been trained and certified and has been conducting weed inventory and control activities at CRMO and other area parks such as Hagerman Fossil Beds, Minidoka Internment National Monument, City of Rocks National Preserve, and Fossil Butte National Monument in Wyoming. The team will be an integral part of the CRMO weed management program and will be available for LRCWMA cooperative projects.

EDUCATION/ PREVENTION

Craters of the Moon National Monument and Preserve (CRMO) Resources Management staff presented information on local noxious weeds and prevention at seasonal staff training in May. 15 staff members attended.

CRMO posted and provided informational material on invasive weeds in a high traffic public area of the Visitor Center.

INVENTORY/ MAPPING

CRMO conducted systematic monitoring/inventories and treatment of weed infestations along 17 miles of Highway 93 right-of-way and approximately 10 miles of secondary road right-of-way within and adjacent to the Monument in Butte County. Systematic monitoring and inventory was also conducted in the additional 22 miles of highway and secondary road right-of-way in Blaine County. Other inventory work was completed in Little Cottonwood Creek and Leach Creek Drainages and in Huddle's Hole, with permission from the landowner.

ERADICATION/ CONTAINMENT / CONTROL

CRMO crew members walked and chemically treated scattered infestations of spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, Canada thistle and Russian knapweed along 27 miles of highway and secondary roads in Butte County in and near the Monument. These areas were previously surveyed and treated in 2001. Crew members walked each side of the highway, inventorying and treating noxious weeds within a 20-meter corridor in an effort to prevent further spread of weeds onto the vegetated lava flows. Spot infestations of noxious weeds were treated using backpack sprayers with Tordon and 2-4D within the immediate highway right-of-way or Transline/2-4, D when treating weeds in healthy sagebrush steppe communities on the flows. Hand pulling was implemented for some small infestations.

CRMO continued manual control efforts for mullein, bull thistle, and limited spotted knapweed infestations in the north end of the Monument (5 acres).

With permission from the landowner, the CRMO/EPMT Crew mapped scotch thistle infestations and clipped seed heads in Huddle's Hole. Future cooperative projects with neighboring landowners will be pursued.

CRMO also continued manual control of cheatgrass in the native lawn areas around offices and the Visitor Center. Two years of hand-pulling has significantly reduced cheatgrass in these areas.

RESTORATION/REHABILITATION

Minor rehabilitation/restoration efforts were conducted on recent disturbance caused during the replacement of the waterline that services the headquarters. Local native seed was collected and seeded in selective areas. These areas have been surveyed for exotic and noxious weeds.

OTHER

CRMO resource staff members and members of the NPS Exotic Plant Management Team are committed to weed management education, training and networking. A CRMO NPS representative sits on the Idaho Weed Coordinating Committee. Two staff members have professional pesticide applicators licenses and attend training sessions. The vegetation ecologist is involved with Lost Rivers CWMA, Power CWMA, Blaine County CWMA, Minidoka CWMA, and Monument and Preserve Coordinated Weed Management (NPS & BLM).



Spraying diffuse and spotted knapweed along secondary roads within the Monument.



GPS'ing a Scotch Thistle infestation in Huddle's Hole.



Surveying for noxious weeds and conducting mechanical control – collecting seed heads.

Butte County Highway and Roadside

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Value</u>
Weed Control	406.5	\$8130.00
Data Management	119	\$2,380.00
Project Planning	15	\$300.00

	<u># of Days</u>	<u>Value</u>
ATV and Sprayer	6	\$600.00
Trailer	10	\$1,800.00
4x4 Truck	36	\$3,060.00
GPS w/ corrections	36	\$540.00
Backpack Sprayers	72	\$360.00

Miles Treated: 64.5 miles

Acres inventoried: 664.9 acres

Species Treated: Canada thistle, Scotch Thistle, Diffuse Knapweed, Common Mullein, Spotted Knapweed, Black Henbane, Leafy Spurge, Burdock, Russian Thistle, Russian Knapweed, Western Salsify, Rush Skeleton Weed.

Chemicals Used: Transline, Salvo, Tordon, Cidekick II, Blazon.

Huddle's Hole

	<u>Hours</u>	<u>Value</u>
Weed Control	30.5	\$610.00
Data Management	6	\$120.00
Project Planning	8	\$160.00

	<u># of Days</u>	<u>Value</u>
ATV and Sprayer	0	\$0.00
Trailer	0	\$0.00
4x4 Truck	2	\$170.00
GPS w/ corrections	2	\$30.00
Backpack Sprayers	0	\$0.00

Miles Treated: 2 Miles

Acres inventoried: 12 acres

Species Treated: Scotch Thistle

Chemicals Used: none

Mechanical Control of seed heads.

War-on-Weeds Project 2003**Introduction**

The Environmental Surveillance, Education and Research Program (ESER) conducts, manages and coordinates ecological and environmental research, offsite environmental surveillance, and environmental education for the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL). To further ESER's environmental education objective, the ESER Program created the War-on-Weeds Project to involve local high school students in identifying and mapping noxious weeds on the INEEL and surrounding counties. The ESER Program recruited three teams in 2001 from local high schools (Shelley, Sho-Ban, and Mackay) to participate in the War-on-Weeds Project. One team of students from Butte County High School was recruited in 2002. Two teams of students from Butte County High School and Rigby High School were recruited in 2003.

Noxious Weeds

A weed is designated noxious when it is considered by a governmental agency to be injurious to public health, agriculture, recreation, wildlife, or property. In Idaho, noxious weed regulations are covered by Title 22, Chapter 24 of the Idaho Code.

Noxious weeds, by definition:

- Have the ability to spread rapidly
- Reproduce in high numbers
- Crowd out native plants
- Tend to be very difficult to control

The Noxious Weed Law requires landowners, including the Department of Energy, to eradicate noxious weeds on their land. Of the 35 Idaho weeds that have been defined as noxious, 10 are found on the INEEL.

Detection of noxious weed infestation is an early step in their control. Mapping weed locations helps weed control agents develop effective strategies to eliminate these biological invaders.

Project Description

The War-on-Weeds project encourages students to identify and solve local community problems. In order to provide War-on-Weeds interns with real-life problems and real-life solutions, the ESER Program has developed collaborative agreements with government agencies including Bingham County and Lost River Cooperative Weed Management Areas, the Department of Energy, the Idaho National Engineering and Environmental Laboratory (INEEL), the National Park Service (Craters of the Moon), and the Department of Agriculture.

The War on Weeds Project is a “learn by doing” project that employs students for a six-week period. The students map noxious weeds on the INEEL and surrounding communities using Global Positioning System (GPS) units to establish weed locations and identities for the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) and INEEL. The GPS locations are then integrated into Geographic Information System (GIS) technology for map production. The maps identify noxious weed species and their specific locations, enabling efficient treatment or control

Selection of student team members is based on academic achievement and commitment to complete the program.

During the War on Weeds Project interns learned how to:

- Understand why noxious weeds are of such great concern.
- Identify noxious weeds found on INEEL and surrounding areas.
- Manipulate Global Positioning System (GPS) units and gather data.
- Use ISDA-established data dictionaries to synchronize data collected by the War-on-Weeds team with other data collection agencies in the State of Idaho.
- Manage data collected for inclusion in Idaho State Department of Agriculture and INEEL noxious weed maps.
- Produce weed maps using GIS.
- Develop marketable job skills (GPS/GIS technology).
- Work together as a team.
- Gather, analyze and present data.
- Perform basic science research techniques.
- Develop critical thinking and problem solving skills.

War-on-Weeds 2003

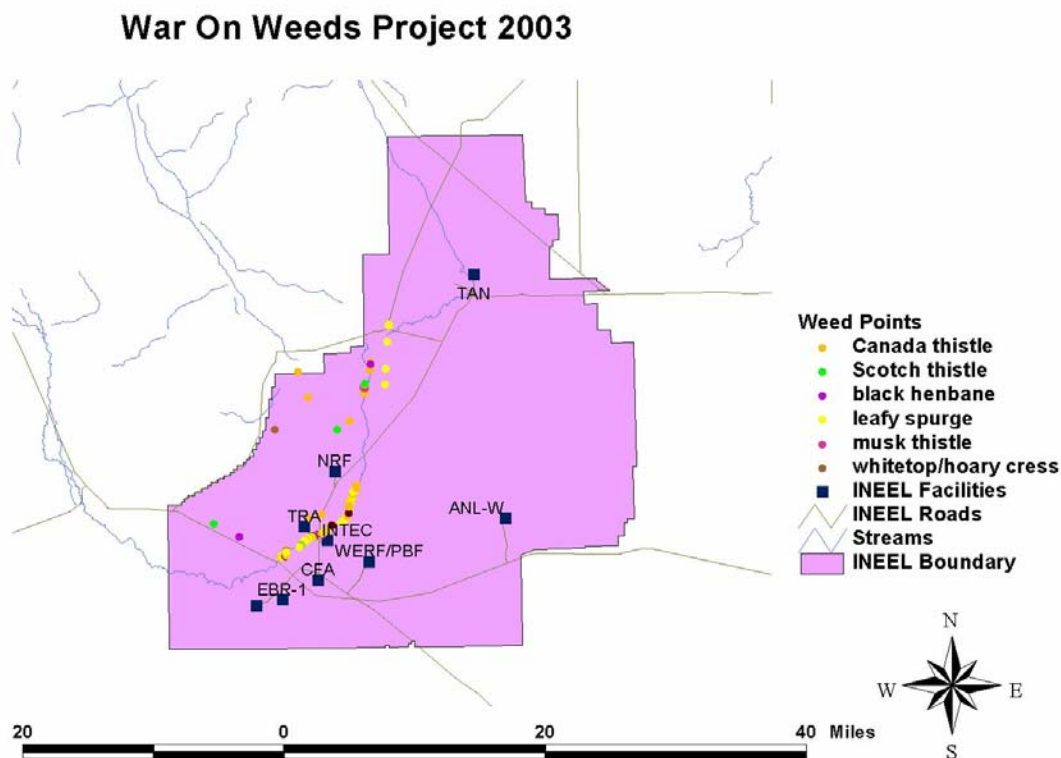
Four team members were recruited from Butte County High School and two from Rigby High School. Teachers acting as team leaders were recruited from Mackay High School and Shelley High School. The 2003 War on Weeds program began June 16th and ended June 26th. The program was scheduled to continue through July 17th, but the project was terminated to re-evaluate safety procedures on June 26th after an accident resulted in the damage of a vehicle. No team members were injured.

During the two weeks of the internship that were completed, the teams mapped the western part of the INEEL falling within Butte County for noxious weeds, as shown in the following map. The teams mapped approximately 83.9 square miles of the INEEL.

Noxious weed data collected by the War-on-Weeds teams is submitted to the ISDA- and INEEL-noxious weed databases. INEEL will follow the student team with chemical and mechanical weed control, using the GPS locations collected by the students.

Lessons Learned

Teams became proficient at GPS/GIS technology, worked well together, and compiled useful data during this project.



WOW teams receive extensive safety training on the first day of the project and teams were told to stay on-road and check for weeds under their vehicles. However, because of this year's accident, in which a car caught fire from weeds trapped beneath the vehicle, these additional safety procedures will be put into place before next year's program.

- Teams will be specifically trained on safe dirt road driving, including checking under vehicle for trapped weeds and staying on-road.
- Teams will be required to have a safety meeting and to sign and turn in a safety checklist daily.

- Vehicles with higher clearance will be used for the WOW project.

Plan for Next Year's Program

- Funding will be sought for additional weed mapping teams.
- Teams will be given opportunity to conduct weed control research projects under the direction of ESER scientists. Students will be encouraged to develop their own research projects.

Conclusion

“Idaho, like many states in the West, has a serious noxious weed problem. Often called a resource issue, it is in reality, like many "issues", mostly a "people" problem. Noxious weeds, like floods and wildfires, respect no ownership or jurisdictional boundaries. The negative impacts of noxious weeds are equally felt on private, state and federal lands. Likewise, the ability to turn the tide on noxious weeds will depend on the ability and willingness of local people of many stripes to work together under the umbrella of common goals, priorities, and genuine commitment. The best known and tested way to do this is through the mechanism of a Cooperative Weed Management Area (CWMA). Following any one of several existing models, the CWMA concept can unleash the creative power and action of local people. Real change rises up. “

Glen Secrist, Idaho State Department of Agriculture

War-on-Weeds 2003, working under the umbrella of the Lost River CWMA, was successful in uniting federal and state agencies to work together for a common goal. The Department of Energy is required by the State of Idaho, as a landowner, to control noxious weeds within the INEEL's boundaries. The War on Weeds Project helps accomplish this obligation, while providing educational opportunities to area students. Data collected for the Idaho State Department of Agriculture from the INEEL, the National Park Service and the Lost River Irrigation System fulfills its obligation to administer the State Noxious Weed Law.

The War-on-Weeds Projects benefits the interns involved in the project, the DOE, ISDA, and the surrounding communities. These benefits include:

1. Public awareness of ecological concerns at INEEL and surrounding communities, specifically noxious weeds.
2. Student involvement in learn-through-doing science projects.
3. Student participation in solving a real-world, local community problem.
4. Collection of scientific data that is useful to government agencies.

Acknowledgements

- ESER Program – Training, supervision and recruitment
- Big Lost River Irrigation District – Supervision
- Craters of the Moon National Park --Supervision
- Idaho State Department of Agriculture – Funding

- U. S. Department of Energy – Funding and loan of a GPS unit
- Associated Western Universities – Administering of internship and insurance
- Lost River CWMA – Supervision and funding support
- Mike Winston and Shelley High School – loan of two GPS units

Alana Jensen
 Education Task Manager
 ESER Program 1780 First Street
 Idaho Falls, ID 83401
 208-525-9358
 ajensen@stoller.com

Salmon-Challis National Forest Treatment

Personnel from the Lost River Ranger District of the Salmon-Challis National Forest treated priority noxious weed infestations on the Lost River Ranger District in 2003. These treatments totaled 80.7 acres. Species treated include (from highest to lowest acreage): leafy spurge, spotted knapweed and yellow toadflax.

LRCWMA Project Administration

To oversee the ISDA grants awarded in 2003 personnel from both Butte County Department of Noxious Weeds and The Butte County Soil & Water Conservation District participated in project management. This task involved financial oversight including payroll services, check writing, and general account management.

Staff also kept records of project in-kind match amounts, made sure projects preceded on schedule and provided assistance on several of the projects. A major role of the project management personnel was to write and submit interim and final financial reports as well as end-of-year reports. LRCWMA meetings were reported by these persons along with formulation of 2004 ISDA grant project proposals.

Oberea Collection Day

The Butte County Dept. of Noxious Weeds monitored an *Oberea erythrocephala* insectary located on the Phil Keller property in Antelope Creek throughout the summer of 2003. The Oberea are a highly mobile biological agent used in the treatment of leafy spurge. With cooperation with the Idaho Falls District of the Bureau of Land Management a collection day was held on July 29. Three persons from the BCDNW and the IF-BLM met and collected the insects. Approximately 200 of the insects were captured. The insects were released on leafy spurge infestations at the discretion of the IF-BLM personnel.

Southern Lost River Mountain Range Treatment

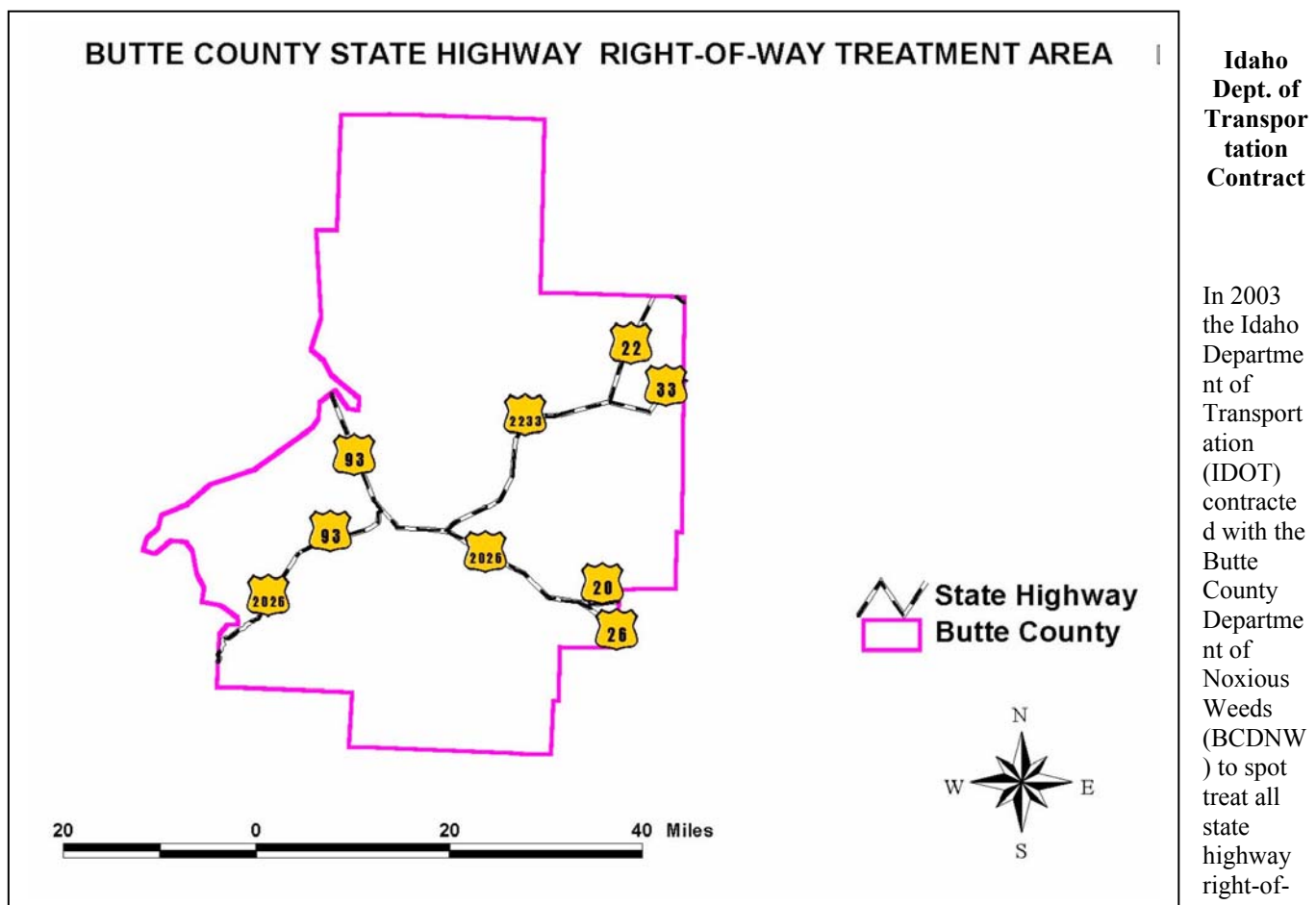
Since 1998 the Butte County Department of Noxious Weeds has assisted the Salmon-Challis National Forest in treating noxious weed infestations on the Southern end of the Lost River Mountain Range. Scattered infestations of leafy spurge are located in this area. With information obtained through the 2003 data consolidation inventory new infestations were mapped in Ramshorn Canyon. These remote infestations were treated on September 30 in Ramshorn Canyon. Treatments were made with a backpack using Tordon. The area treated was approximately 5 acres.

Lost River Riparian Treatment

With the Big Lost River channel being a major corridor for weed movement and heavily infested in certain areas, the Butte County Department of Noxious Weeds has made it a priority to treat highly problematic sites along this waterway. With the drought of 2003 a great opportunity arose to access and treat weed infestations within the riverbed.

After consulting with Tom Herron of the Idaho Department of Water Resources applicable herbicides were chosen with consideration for future stream flow within the channel.

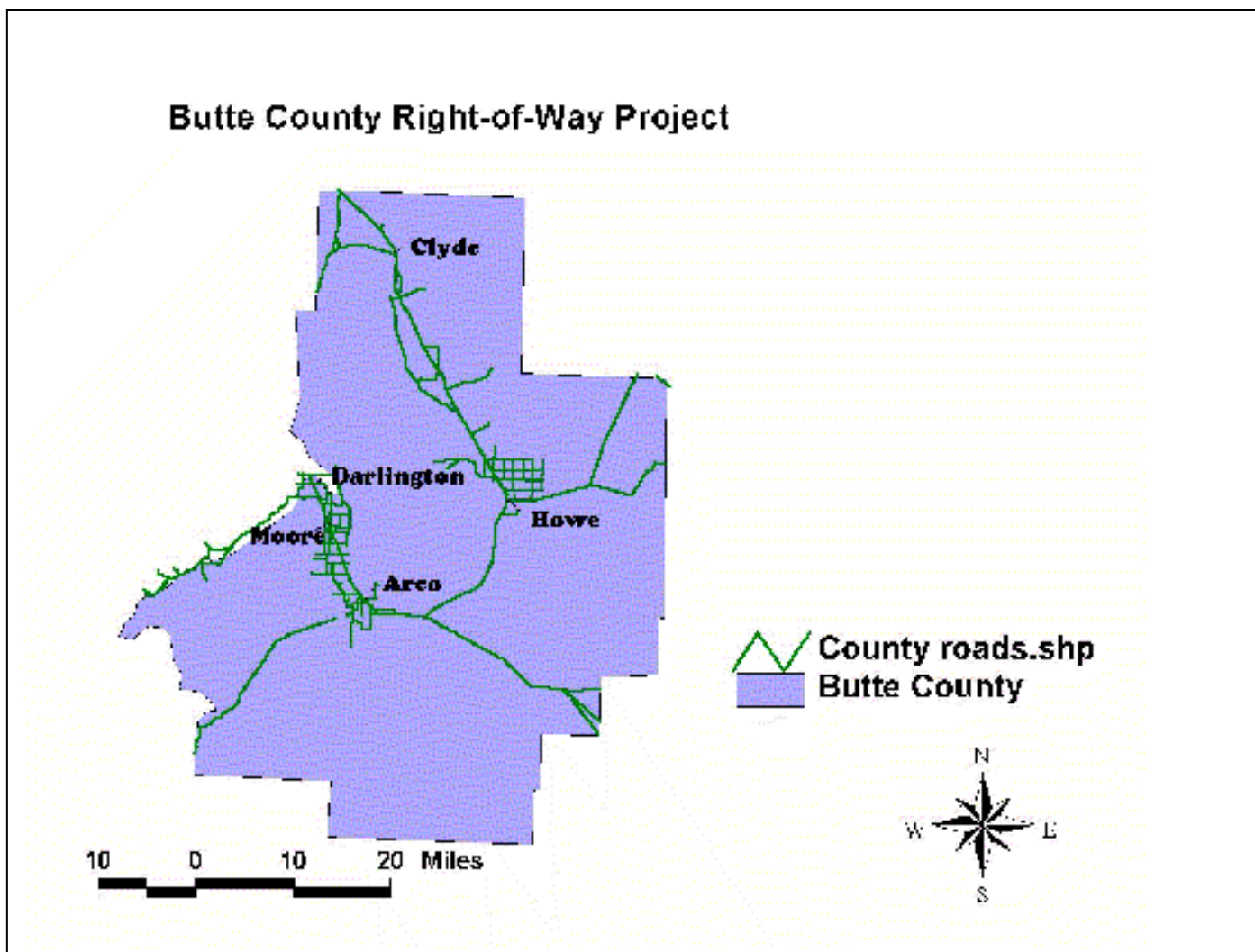
Stretches of the Big Lost River streambed were treated below Arco for rush skeletonweed, saltcedar and houndstongue. Areas from 3700 N. south to Arco were treated for leafy spurge, spotted knapweed, rush skeletonweed and saltcedar. The total area treated was approximately 32 acres.



within Butte County. This work was completed from 06/30 to 07/03. A follow up Plateau treatment was performed on 08/21 along the highway 93 ROW from Arco to the Custer County line. In August the IDOT asked the BCDNW to further treat extensive infestations of halogeton along state highways 22,28 and 33. This work took place from 08/27 to 09/04.

Butte County right-of-Way Project

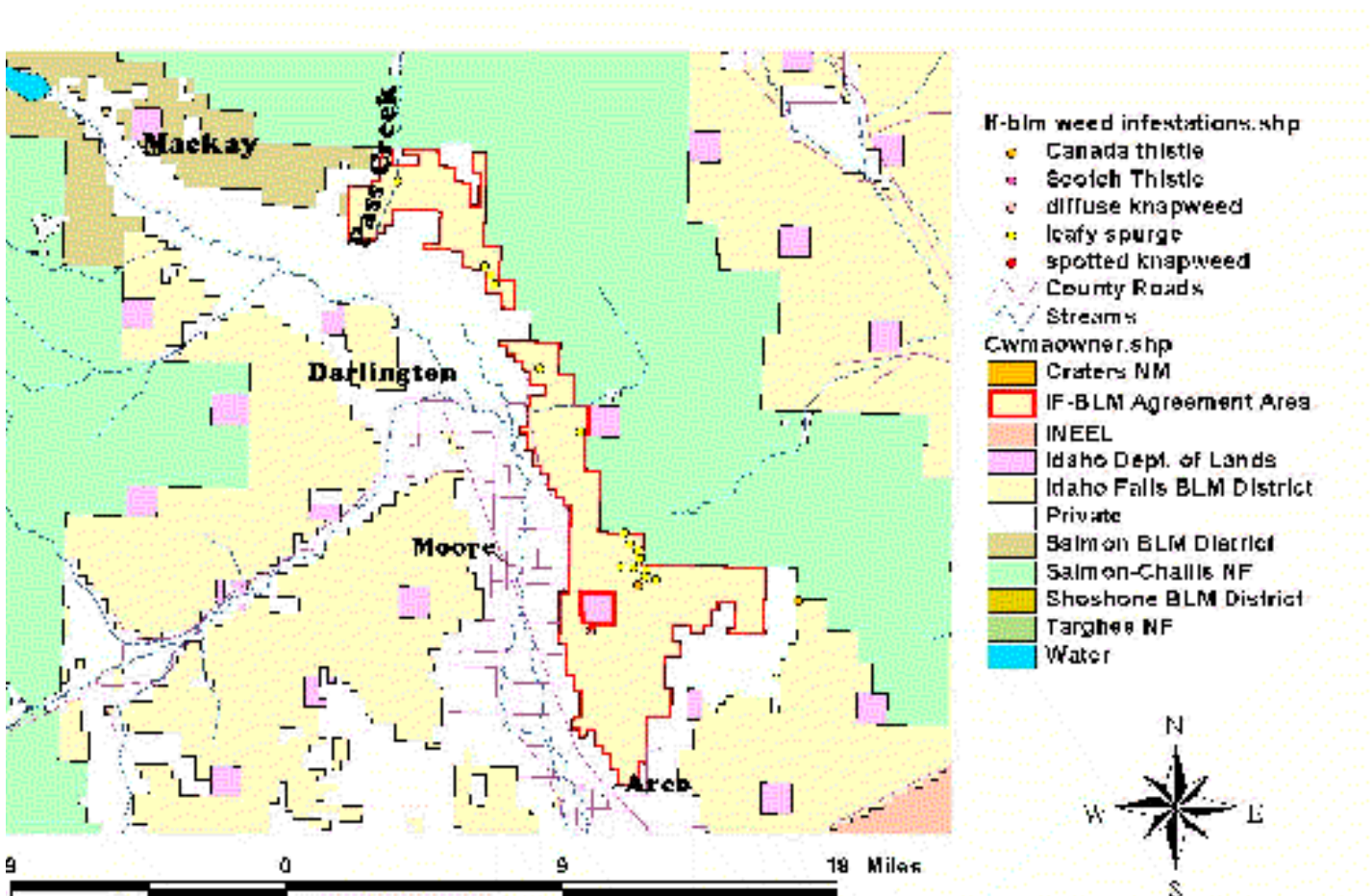
Each year the Butte County Dept. of Noxious Weeds treats all of its right-of-ways for vegetation management as well as for noxious weed management. Approximately 360 acres of ROW were treated in 2003. Roads were broadcast treated in May thru June while spot treatments were made from July thru October for noxious Weeds. Weeds were mapped and retreated as necessary throughout 2003.



Bureau of Land Management Assistance Agreement.

The Idaho Falls Bureau of Land Management District has maintained an assistance agreement with the Butte County Department of Noxious Weeds for several years. This agreement concerns IF-BLM District lands along the west side of the Lost River mountain range from Pass Creek to Arco. Under the agreement the BCDNW is to chemically treat and inventory all noxious weed infestations within the previously mentioned boundaries. Weed species treated in 2003 were leafy spurge, diffuse knapweed, spotted knapweed and Canada thistle. Leafy spurge was the most prevalent weed species. Treatments took place from August 11 to October 15.

Idaho Falls BLM Assistance Agreement Area



Appendix A

STEERING COMMITTEE OF THE LRCWMA

Name	Title	Organization	Address	Phone	FAX
Holger Jensen	Range Ecologist	USFS	P.O. Box 507, Mackay, ID 83251	588-2224	
Jack Jensen	Landowner	Butte Weed Advisory Committee	3328 W 2900 N, Moore, ID 83255	527-3179	
Mike Stoddard	Area Weed Specialist	BLM BLM-Idaho Falls FO	1405 Hollipark Dr, Idaho Falls, ID 83401	529-1020	
Jason Wright	Area Weed Specialist	BLM-Idaho Falls FO	1405 Hollipark Dr, Idaho Falls, ID 83401	529-1020	
Elias Williams	Area Weed Specialist	BLM-Challis FO	50 Highway 93 S. Salmon, ID	756-5485	
Brad Gamett	Butte County Noxious Weed Superintendent	Butte County Dept. of Noxious Weeds	P.O. Box 832, Arco, ID 83213	527-8595	527-3448
Cliff Hansen	Commissioner	Custer County Commissioner	HC 63 Box 1777 Challis ID 83226		
Mark Stauffer	Commissioner	Butte County Commissioner	4006 LLR Hwy, Howe, ID 83244	767-3319	
Randy Purser	Landowner/ Supervisor	BSCD	RR 1 Box 121, Moore, ID 83255	554-3831	
Jim Hawkins	Superintendent	Custer County Weed	P.O. Box 160, Challis, ID 83226	879-2344	879-5246
Chad Cheyney	Butte County Extension Agent	University of Idaho	P.O. Box 832, Arco, ID 83213	527-8587	527-3448
Gary Chamberlain	Landowner and Chairman-Custer Weed Advisory	Custer County Weed Advisory	HC 63 Box 1770, Challis, ID 83226	879-4417	879-4561
Paige Wolken	Ecologist	Craters of the Moon, NPS	P.O. Box 29, Arco, ID 83213	527-3257	

WEED ADVISORY COMMITTEES
OF BUTTE AND CUSTER COUNTY

Name	Address	City	Phone	FAX
<u>Butte</u>				
Harlan Smith	P.O. Box 385	Arco, ID 83213	527-8916	
Bill Stauffer	1256 W 3800 N	Howe, ID 83244	527-3179	
Keith Nickerson	1300 W 3900 N.	Howe, ID 83244	767-3320	
Wade Williams	1304 W 3800 N	Howe, ID 83244	767-3358	
Chad Cheyney	P.O. Box 832	Arco, ID 83213	527-8587	527-3469

<u>Custer (Those Living in the LRCWMA)</u>				
Tim Sayer	RR 1 Box 67	Moore, ID 83255	554-4205	
Wiley Smith	5872 Hwy 93	Mackay, ID 83251	588-2218	
Shane Rosenkrance	5550 Barton Flat Rd	Mackay, ID 83251	588-3086	
Byron Pehrson	RR 1 Box 16A	Darlington, ID 83255	588-3101	
Earl Skeen	P.O. 338	Challis, ID 83226		

Appendix B

<u>Project Summaries</u>		
Project Name	Weed Species	Acres Treated
Public Awareness	all	
Landowner Awareness	rush skeletonweed, russian knapweed, whitetop, houndstongue	
Big Lost River Irrigation District-Plateau Treatment	leafy spurge	32
Data Consolidation	all	
Aerial Application of Flea Beetle	leafy spurge	170

Public Spray Equipment	all	
Weed Tours	leafy spurge, field bindweed, russian knapweed, black henbane, canada thistle, whitetop	60
War on Weeds Project	all	
Craters of the Moon-Treatment	all	670
Salmon-Challis National Forest Treatments	all	80.7
Administration Project		
Oberea Collection Day	leafy spurge	5
Lost River Riparian	all	31.75
Butte County Right-of-Way Project	all	360
Idaho Department of Transportation	all	70
Bureau of Land Management Assistance Agreement	all	10.5
Total		1489.95